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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Rwanda

Minister Reads Communique on Museveni Visit

EA1708122395 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French
1800 GMT 16 Aug 95

["Text" of joint communique on visit by Ugandan President Museveni; signed in Kigali on 16 August; read by Foreign Minister Anastase Gasana — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] On the invitation of His Eminence Pasteur Bizimungu, president of the Republic of Rwanda, His Eminence Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda, made a three-day official visit to Rwanda from 14 to 16 August 1995. The two presidents were respectively accompanied by ministers and other senior officials. The two heads of state held fruitful discussions on bilateral, regional and international issues in a cordial and warm atmosphere.

During his stay in Rwanda, President Museveni made speeches to members of the parliament and the government. He visited and addressed the Rwandan people in Gisenyi and in Kigali's Amahoro Stadium. He also visited the project for the resettlement of returnees in Mutara and the site of the memorial to the genocide at Nyarubuye.

President Bizimungu noted with satisfaction the progress achieved by Uganda under the leadership of the National Resistance Movement, NRM, government, and hailed the NRM administration for strengthening peace and stability and committing itself to the democratization process in Uganda. The two heads of state strongly condemned the Rwandan genocide and called for the effective and quick setting up and operation of the international court to judge the perpetrators of the genocide and massacres.

The two heads of state condemned and rejected any sectarian policy based on tribalism, regions and ethnicity due to their reactionary and divisive (?characteristics).

On a bilateral level the two heads of state hailed the good relations existing between the two countries and stressed their determination to strengthen them further. In this respect, they agreed to resume the permanent joint commissions and asked their ministers to define areas of cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, and security sectors through the exchange of information, experience, joint research, and training, and by encouraging private entrepreneurs and the chambers of trade and industry to exchange visits.

President museveni hailed the efforts made by the Rwandan Government for the rehabilitation of the economy. He reiterated his belief that under the efficient leadership of the government the enormous duty of

developing the economic foundations and social infrastructure would be accomplished. President Museveni hailed the progress in restoring a lasting peace in Rwanda. He noted the efforts and determination of the National Unity government to promote peace, unity, and reconciliation with the wholehearted participation of political parties.

He also encouraged the government to bring about measures which favor a climate of trust to further encourage the voluntary repatriation of a large number of Rwandan refugees. The two heads of state insisted that integration and modernization are the main solutions to African socio-economic problems.

Having exchanged their views on the need for and importance of joint efforts, the two presidents agreed to coordinate their positions in international fora on problems of common interest. Concerning regional cooperation the two presidents hailed the Kagera Basin Organization [KBO] as being a useful forum for regional cooperation, and reaffirmed their commitment to its objectives as an institution for the coordination of joint action aimed at promoting sustained development and the economic stability of the subregion.

The two presidents directed the ministers in charge of the KBO dossiers to consult their colleagues from the two other member countries with a view to calling a ministerial meeting as soon as possible to prepare the summit of the KBO's heads of state. The two heads of state also exchanged views on Comesa [Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa]. They expressed their concern over African economic problems which continue to worsen, especially their debt burden and low raw material prices.

They agreed that regional economic integration is imperative. On the subject, they reaffirmed their commitment to setting up the African economic community.

The two heads of state discussed the African political situation, and particularly expressed their concern over the armed conflicts in the region. They reaffirmed their commitment to the OAU and their trust in it in relation to the resolution of the political problems in Africa in an African framework. They renewed their support and esteem for the efforts made by the OAU secretary general, Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, with regard to his efforts in the continent.

Discussing the Burundian situation, the two heads of state expressed their deep concern over the deterioration of the security situation. They called upon all sides to show moderation and a spirit of dialogue in order to attain peace and national reconciliation. The two heads of state stressed the need for a regional initiative on

security and expressed the wish for the convocation of a regional conference in the framework of this regional initiative to which all the parties to the conflicts would be involved, to pinpoint in a realistic manner the root cause of insecurity in the region.

President Museveni expressed his thanks to the Rwandan people and president for the warm welcome reserved to him and his delegation during their stay in Rwanda. President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni invited his brother, President Pasteur Bizimungu, to visit Uganda at a date to be agreed upon by the two heads of state. President Pasteur Bizimungu accepted the invitation with pleasure. The dates will be communicated through diplomatic channels.

Done in Kigali, on 16 August 1995.

[Signed] His Eminence Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda and His Eminence Pasteur Bizimungu, president of the Republic of Rwanda

Government Welcomes Lifting of UN Arms Embargo

AB1708115195 *Paris AFP in English*
0804 GMT 17 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kigali, Aug 17 (AFP) — Rwanda on Thursday welcomed a UN decision to suspend an arms embargo on the central African country for a year but argued it should have been lifted for good.

Information Minister Jean Baptiste Nkuliyingoma said the vote overnight by the UN Security Council was "good news for Rwanda," but added that the embargo "should have been lifted definitively."

The arms embargo, imposed in May 1994 against the then Hutu-dominated regime blamed for bloody ethnic violence last year, was lifted until September 1, 1996, at the request of the new Tutsi-led government.

"We understand the measure is only valid for a year and therefore seems like a suspension," Nkuliyingoma told AFP. "There's no reason to maintain an embargo which was adopted against a genocidal government."

"That government no longer exists. Rwanda should be allowed to be like any other country which can defend its security and integrity," he added.

He said the perpetrators of the genocide of last year, in which more than 500,000 mainly Tutsis and moderate Hutus were killed, had fled into Zaire or Tanzania "where they are preparing to relaunch hostilities."

"The Rwandan government must be allowed to neutralise the forces of evil," he said.

Sao Tome & Principe

Prime Minister on Countering 'Anarchy' in Country

LD1708111795 *Paris Radio France International*
in French 0630 GMT 17 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The president of Sao Tome has declined to hold talks, but the prime minister, Carlos Graca, has taken part in these discussions. He even says he agrees with the coup leaders that something must be done to counter the anarchy which prevails in the country; something, but not anything. This is what Carlos Graca told Mounia Daoudi:

[Begin recording] [Graca] The soldiers justify this action by saying that there is a situation of near anarchy in the country. This is why it has been decided to restore discipline and order in the country. It is a fact that this situation has existed for a long time now.

We agree with the soldiers that something must be done. However, there is also a tragic economic situation, and the country's dependence on the outside must be taken in account. They must also bear in mind that this military action can be detrimental to the relations we have with international partners. While I agree with the soldiers that more discipline and order is needed, it is also necessary to find a solution so that this action is not detrimental to the economic situation in the country from a political and international standpoint. [end recording]

President Trovoada Still Detained by Army

AB1708123195 *Paris AFP in French*
1023 GMT 17 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Lisbon, 17 Aug (AFP) — President Miguel Trovoada, who was toppled in a coup d'etat on 15 August, is still in detention at the Army headquarters, where he is completely isolated, according to his wife Maria Helena. Speaking to the Portuguese news agency LUSA today, she said: "He is totally isolated from the outside world; he has no access to a telephone; he is being detained in an office with a tiny bathroom and toilet; and he sleeps in an armchair."

Maria Helena explained that she was the only person allowed to see Mr. Trovoada and that she also brought food to him: "The soldiers, who banned his grandchildren from visiting him, say he is not being detained, but in view of his current situation, I say he is actually in detention," she added.

A Lisbon private radio station, TSF, announced this morning that the president's family has already left the

palace and reportedly moved into another house in Sao Tome.

Second Lieutenant Fernando "Craque," one of the coup leaders, told the same radio yesterday that Miguel Trovoada was no longer the president and that he was "in good health." He said the soldiers were settling him into another residence, where he would enjoy "all the facilities befitting his stature."

Aide: President Still Detained, Troops Looting

LD1708123395 Lisbon Radio Renascenca
in Portuguese to Europe 1030 GMT 17 Aug 95

[Italicized passages recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Announcer] Sao Tome and Principe's government of national unity is to be announced very soon. We are waiting for the junta to issue a communique announcing that the deposed prime minister will head this government. Some observers are already saying that the coup only served to oust President Miguel Trovoada, who is still under arrest at the Armed Forces headquarters. Let us hear more about it from Carlos Silva:

[Silva] I contacted Sao Tome minutes ago and was told that the military are looting food and taking it to the headquarters that the junta are operating from. We heard this report from Presidential Aide Violeta Aguiar:

[Aguiar] *The military confiscated all the presidential vehicles, took them to gas stations, filled the tanks, and did not pay. They looted food and carried it to the headquarters.*

[Announcer] That is the headquarters where President Miguel Trovoada is still being kept, together with his wife who tried to visit him, and not let out. We heard this from Yuriy Trovoada, the president's son:

[Yuriy Trovoada] *He is still being kept there. My mother left home this morning to visit him at the headquarters and they took her in a military vehicle.*

[Announcer] We have very little information from the military headquarters and we are waiting for a communique to be released very soon. That was confirmed moments ago by one of the military involved in the coup:

[Silva] *Can you tell me the outcome of the negotiations?*

[Unidentified speaker] *We will issue a communique very soon. I cannot tell you anything else.*

[Silva] *Can you tell me whether the government of national unity will be announced soon?*

[Speaker] *Probably.[med] [passage omitted]*

Putschists Demand 'Assurances of Immunity'

AB1708115595 Paris AFP in French
1105 GMT 17 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Sao Tome, 17 Aug (AFP) — The soldiers who staged a military coup in Sao Tome and Principe on 15 August are now demanding "assurances" of immunity, according to a military source here today. The source, close to the coup leaders, said the demand is part of the "proposals" which they will convey to an Angolan delegation expected in Sao Tome today to mediate between the putschists and the legal authorities. Last night, they agreed to the "mediation" offer made by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Graca Unwilling To Participate in Military Regime

LD1708135095 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network
in Portuguese 1300 GMT 17 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The deposed prime minister of Sao Tome, Carlos Graca, will not accept a part in a military government. He says that, first and foremost, it is necessary for the country to resume its democratic status and the decision made by Sao Tomeans at the last general election must be respected:

[Begin recording] [Graca] When I am talking about a government of national unity, it is obvious that I am talking about the resumption of democracy. Following the coup and after negotiations, there must be a reinstatement of the president, of our legitimate and constitutional government, and of parliament. Then, we can talk about a climate which may favor development in our country and may bring a solution to our serious problems. I only agreed to be part of a government of national unity which could have a military input. This only came as a result of what has happened in the past few days and I am trying to put national interest above everything else.

[Unidentified correspondent] Would not that solution put at risk the democratic status of the country?

[Graca] Of course. Only after a resumption of democracy could we then consider the possibility of a government of national unity. I would never agree to be part of a military government of national unity. [end recording]

Deposed President Threatens Hunger Strike

LD1708145995 Lisbon Radio Renascenca
in Portuguese to Europe 1400 GMT 17 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The deposed president of Sao Tome, who is still under arrest, is threatening to go on hunger strike. Miguel Trovoada is still under arrest at the putschists' headquarters. A source close to the president

told us that Miguel Trovoada will refuse any food from tomorrow if he is not released today. The putschists have already replied to this ultimatum by saying that the president's situation may be solved today.

Parliament Speaker Appointed 'Interim President'

*AB1708161095 London BBC World Service
in English 1505 GMT 17 Aug 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The soldiers have been in charge for nearly three days in Sao Tome since their coup to topple the elected government of President Miguel Trovoada. The trouble was: They did not seem to know what to do next. The coup has been internationally condemned, and while politicians in Sao Tome have been called in to talks, many were reluctant to have anything to do with the military. But now, the soldiers have apparently found someone willing to lead the country. From Sao Tome, Carlos Techera has just telexed this report:

In a communique issued a few minutes ago, the coup leaders announced that the speaker of the Parliament, Francisco Fortunato Pires, has been appointed interim president. This follows a long meeting he had earlier today with the coup leaders in the Ministry of Defense. Francisco Fortunato Pires is not close to President Miguel Trovoada, who was overthrown in Tuesday's [15 August] coup. Under the terms of the Sao Tome Constitution, the speaker of the Parliament automatically becomes interim president if the head of state dies or is obliged to stand down. It is not clear yet whether power will now reside with Pires or whether it will remain with the soldiers.

Meanwhile, tomorrow the Angolan foreign minister, Venacio da Moura, is expected to arrive on a special mission from President dos Santos. The coup leaders accepted yesterday the necessity for Angolan mediation. They have also announced that the ports and airports have reopened and that the curfew will be lifted as of tonight. Ousted President Trovoada is still under guard in the military barracks, where the Red Cross reports he is in good health.

On the streets of Sao Tome, it is hard to find people with very strong feelings about the coup: Some people argue that it was necessary because of the terrible economic situation, but others argue that a military solution can never be a real solution. Soldiers are keeping a low profile, only guarding certain sensitive buildings.

Coup Leaders, Government Start New Negotiations

*AB1808113295 Paris AFP in English
1033 GMT 18 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Sao Tome, Aug 18 (AFP) — The military officers who seized power in the small island nation of Sao Tome and Principe have begun new negotiations with representatives of the country's elected government, informed sources said Friday.

Mediated by Angolan Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura, who was expected in Sao Tome Friday morning, the new talks will work toward the "reestablishment of a democratic order" for the country's population of 130,000, the source said.

A military source said the negotiations, which will include deposed President Miguel Trovoada, are based on seven points put forth by the coup plotters, including a "clarification" of the country's constitution and an accounting of public funds. [passage omitted]

The announcement Thursday that the officers appointed Sao Tome National Assembly Speaker Francisco Fortunato Pires as interim president had not been confirmed Friday morning, but the officers and the parliament have launched a debate on the legality of such an appointment.

Pires told Portuguese radio TSF Friday morning that he had given no guarantee to the officers that he would accept the post because he believes the move is constitutionally illegal.

"I would be forced to accept this nomination if, for example, President Miguel Trovoada steps down," he said.

Somalia

Radio Says Aidid 'Government' Looting, Fighting

EA1708140095 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of Somali Pacification in Somali 1630 gmt 16 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The USC-SNA [United Somali Congress-Somali National Alliance], within the short time since its reorganization, has been very concerned that it should take part in the pacification and reconciliation of Somali people to achieve the Somali people's aspirations, that is, national reconstruction and representative government.

However, while claiming to be the government, the self-styled group has been constantly undermining these efforts to make these peace programs fail at a time when there is no security, communication, or consultation network between the country's regions.

While pretending to be the national army, the self-styled group is actually arming some communities' technicals and taking part in clan fighting, robbing and looting people's belongings, and forced disarming of communities, fighters and business people who are not pleased with it. It is doing this by using the brute force of clan weaponry and the cover of a nonexistent government.

The USC-SNA believes, in principle, that there is no government in Somalia which is based on the popular will and which is representative. To achieve this, every organization, community, and business person has a right to protect and defend their property, their beliefs, and their independent existence. No person or group has the right to trample upon these rights.

Therefore, the USC, in giving priority to the avoidance of clashes among the communities living in Somalia, especially those in Banaadir region, calls on society to jointly counter the acts of robbery and instability being perpetrated by self-seeking individuals who want to create clashes, and hence enmity, which is not necessary. Hence, the self-styled group will be responsible for any consequences.

Atto: Communities Poised for National Unity

EA1708140795 Nairobi KTN Television Network in English 1000 GMT 17 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Somali political factions have demanded the immediate release of Pakistani hostages held by self-styled Somali leader, General Muhammad Farah Aidid. At a conference held in Nairobi after a two-week consultative meeting faction leader Osman [Hasan Ali] [alias] Atto said the factions condemned the holding of the foreigners for ransom as reported in the press, saying the hostages should be released unconditionally.

At the same time Atto said the political factions and Somali communities are poised to form a government of national unity in that country. He said General Aidid is welcome to participate in the reconciliation talks on condition that he renounces armed conflict.

Stressing that the factions do not recognize any of the self-declared presidents of Somalia, Atto said the government of national unity will be elected by the people:

[Begin Atto recording] The Somali political factions and organized community have agreed to notify international community that:

A. territorial waters of Somalia have been subject to repeated violations in terms of armed smuggling, thereby contravening the UN Security Council embargo. The violation also has entailed illegal fishing which led to the depletion of our marine resources and damaging our ocean environment. Therefore, we appeal to the UN Security Council to adopt an appropriate measure to remedy this grave situation.

B. to request the international community as a whole and in particular the UN agencies and the humanitarian NGOs [nongovernmental organizations] to return to Somalia to provide vital needed assistance to the needy people throughout Somalia. [end recording]

Further on National Unity Government

AB1708163895 Paris AFP in English
1039 GMT 17 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, 17 Aug (AFP) — Somali factions headed by Osman Hassan Ali "Atto" announced plans in Nairobi Thursday [17 August] for an eventual government of national unity.

Osman Atto was flanked at a press conference here by 10 other faction leaders he described as "peacelords, not warlords." All factions supported the initiative except those supporting south Mogadishu warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid and that of the "president" of secessionist Somaliland in the northwest, Mohamed Ibrahim Egal, he said.

Osman Atto refused to give a date for establishing a government, saying "a thousand and one things" needed to be organized first. The first step will be the convening of a preparatory and coordinating committee within 30 days to organize a consultative conference, he said.

Osman Atto, a rich businessman who financed General Aidid's militias before breaking with him early this year, also appealed to relief agencies to return to Somalia. Many pulled out, or left their organizations ticking over with local staff, just before the withdrawal in early

March of UN troops who failed to bring peace to the lawless country, ruled by feuding warlords since the overthrow of dictator Mohamed Siad Barre almost five years ago.

Osman Atto also called on the UN Security Council to end arms smuggling and illegal fishing in Somalia's territorial waters.

Uganda

Radio Claims Villages Shelled by Sudanese Military

EA1708222995 *Kampala Radio Uganda Network*
in English 1700 GMT 17 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Reports from Arua District say several people have been displaced in at least two Ugandan parishes bordering Sudan as a result of cross-border shells from the war between Sudan Government troops and the southern rebels. Many more are threatened as strings of both Ugandan and Sudanese refugees flee for safety deeper inside Uganda.

A Ugandan news agency correspondent in Arua says the fall [of] Kaia town bordering Uganda on 12th August left Oraba and Ayipe parishes, in Koboko County, empty with some grass-thatched houses and livestock destroyed.

Meanwhile, the Arua District resistance council chairman, Mr. Donato Omagua, has reiterated the district resolve to uphold peace and not give sanctuary to rebels of whatever type.

He called upon peace-loving people in the district to exercise maximum vigilance and report any suspicious elements to the authorities as it is suspected that Ugandan rebels may be among the Sudanese combatants and [could] pose a danger to the security of the district and the entire west Nile region.

Mr. Omagua condemned in the strongest terms the repeated unprovoked bombings of Uganda territory by the Sudanese military, causing unnecessary destruction

and suffering and paying no compensation. He assured the people of Arua district that Ugandan troops are standing by to ensure the security of the country and has conveyed the appeal of the displaced citizens to the government for relief assistance.

Rebels Reportedly Enter North From Neighboring Country

EA1708215195 *Kampala Radio Uganda Network*
in English 1700 GMT 17 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] In Kitgum District, the area assistant central government representative, Mr. (James Oryem Chanugura), has announced that the rebels of Joseph Kony [leader of the Lord's Resistance Army] have entered Kitgum District from a neighboring country.

Mr. (Chanugura) announced this when addressing a rally in Kitgum town on the current insecurity situation in the district.

He reported that a large number of rebels infiltrated the district from Lokung sub-country last Friday [11 August].

The assistant central government representative also reported that several young people from Lokung, Padibe and Labongo sub- counties have been abducted by the rebels.

The brigade commanding officer in Kitgum, Lieutenant Colonel (Edison Muzora), appealed to the people in Kitgum to remain calm, as the NRA [National Resistance Army] soldiers are capable of containing the situation. He appealed to the civilian population to cooperate with the NRA in order to arrest the situation.

At the same occasion, the chairman RC5 [Resistance Council Five], Mr. John Bosco Orem, appealed to remain alert and report the presence of the rebels to the security personnel. He also cautioned the people against rumor-mongering which escalates any situation.

Mandela: Government Sensitive to Afrikaner Symbols

MB1808054895 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2246 GMT 17 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Goudini Aug 17 SAPA — The government had been sensitive to the issue of Afrikaner monuments and symbols during its first year in power, President Nelson Mandela said on Thursday night.

Speaking at an Afrikaanse Taal en Kultuurvereniging [Afrikaner Language and Cultural Society] banquet at Goudini, Western Cape, he said name changes had been made responsibly, never with the intention to offend. "It has always been my conviction this is the spirit needed to tackle the issue. I think you will agree with me that changes are needed, but once again it is a question of negotiation and co-operation."

Mandela noted however, there had been certain unilateral actions in the removal of monuments. He was referring to the removal of former Prime Minister Dr Hendrik Verwoerd's statue from outside Free State provincial offices in Bloemfontein by Premier Patrick Lekota. Lekota was honest, Mandela said. He had not taken the action because he believed in it, but because he represented a constituency that wanted the statue removed.

"It will take some time for attitudes to change," Mandela said. He added it was necessary for everyone to fight for nation building.

Vice President Receives Iranian Counterpart

LD1708120395 Tehran IRNA in English
1038 GMT 17 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town, Aug 17, IRNA — Visiting Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and South African Vice-President Thabo Mbeki discussed bilateral relations and other matters of mutual interest in a meeting here this morning.

In the meeting which took place on the third day of Velayati's stay here, the Iranian foreign minister welcomed South Africa's call for expansion of Tehran-Cape Town cooperation.

Inviting Mbeki to pay an official visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran, Velayati expressed hope that, due to strategic situation of the two countries in Asia and Africa, both states could make use of their economic and trade potentials to the benefit of their own people.

Expressing his satisfaction with upwards trend of cooperation between the two countries, the African official said that his country is determined to promote its relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Welcoming Velayati's invitation, Mbeki expressed hope that he would pay a visit to the Islamic republic soon.

Velayati arrived here Tuesday on the first leg of his tour to three African states which will also take him to Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

National Party, Freedom Front Reportedly 'Closer'

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans
19-25 May 95 p 1

[Unattributed article]

[FBIS Translated Text] Despite all denials, the "National" Party [NP] and the Freedom Front (FF) are swiftly moving closer to each other. The denials are being made by those who have already changed their minds about other matters as well. In addition, the FF, by reason of its rapid leftward advance, has in fact already eliminated all the points of divergence that it may have had with the NP.

The pressure that Mr. F.W. de Klerk, in his appeal for greater unity, is bringing to bear on the FF by insisting that it renounce discrimination based on color, is most deceptive. In all the alliances in which Gen. Constand Viljoen has been involved, he has first gone out of his way to give assurances that he finds apartheid repulsive and that he is not of a mind to discriminate on the basis of race or color. This was not the case with COSAG [no further expansion given], the Freedom Alliance, and the FF. Indeed, by imposing such a condition, Mr. de Klerk has only made it easier for the FF to work in collaboration with him, since the obstacle he puts forward is really no obstacle whatever.

The municipal elections, just around the corner now, are bringing about a swift rapprochement between the NP and the FF. The FF is a nonparty that has not yet held its first congress (although there is now one just over the horizon) and one that cannot depend on any public support. Its members realize that they are going to fall by the wayside insofar as their survival is concerned. It is thus vitally important to find an ally in the election. Mr. de Klerk, who in fact has alienated all white support and must now install candidates in white districts, faces the same dilemma. With his colored support, he will not be able to win white districts. Therefore, he, too, has fallen back on allies in order to save his skin.

Such cooperation also amounts to blackmail for Dr. Hartzenberg. If Gen. Viljoen and the NP work in cooperation, it means that the rivalry between the KP [no further expansion given] and the FF over which of them can get the most votes becomes meaningless. Such cooperation will plunge the KP into an aimless struggle, since it will no longer be in a position to eliminate the

FF. That leaves it without any real reason to take part in the election.

These complications also affect the relationship with the KP. The minutes of the Vekom meeting on 5 August of last year mention that regular discussions between Gen. Viljoen and Dr. Hartzenberg have taken place and that no differences of opinion exist between them. Now it appears that no differences exist between the NP and the FF, either. That brings into the limelight the proposal made by the Afrikanerbond (AB) for a cultural front between all "Afrikaners", a consideration that cannot be left out of the picture.

What is especially noteworthy about these Vekom Minutes is that Dr. Hartzenberg has denied that any discussions between him and Gen. Viljoen ever took place, although he had requested to meet with Gen. Viljoen. To date, however, Gen. Viljoen has still never denied this.

Because of its association with the Freedom Alliance, in particular, the KP has also endorsed the notion that nothing may be against racial discrimination. In addition, as a spokesman for the KP, and for no apparent reason, Gen. Viljoen mentioned during his interview with RAPPORT that the KP has already eliminated the very word "white" from its constitutions.

As long ago as December 1993, in a talk with VRYE WEEKBLAD, Gen. Tienie Cronewald also said: "We are in an evolutionary phase and shall in the course of time become a culture-ethnic group, a people that will include and absorb those of any language or even color." This does not differ in any way from Mr. de Klerk's attitude toward nation-building.

The denial of Dr. Peter Mulder that the FF is considering a cooperative agreement with F.W. de Klerk must not be taken seriously. There is no doubt that the FF is playing to the grandstand, with the result that it is deliberately concealing its true motives. The impression you get is that the FF has made public, even before the release of the declaration in favor of Mr. de Klerk, the fact that it must not be disturbed about that denial, that its plans are still running smoothly. The public still has to be conditioned a bit more before the cooperation between them can assume its fixed form.

South African Press Review for 17 Aug

MB1708120395

[FBIS Editorial Report] THE STAR

Business Targets Crime — Crime has been "an oppressive presence" in the country and "impatience and

frustration with authorities has reached seething point," says a page-12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 17 August. Therefore, this week's business conference on crime made participants realize crime is "their problem to solve, not a minister's or a cabinet's or a government's. Frankly, there is insufficient experience of implementing tough measures in our new government."

BUSINESS DAY

'Hostility' Causes Armscor Head's Resignation — The resignation of Armaments Corporation of South Africa, Armscor, Managing Director Tielman de Waal, "raises questions about the transformation of parastatals and populist political considerations," declares a page-12 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 17 August. It is said de Waal resigned "'to obtain greater legitimacy for Armscor'. Reading between the lines, it seems that ill-considered hostility towards him by, among others, ANC members of the parliamentary select committee on defence chaired by Tony Yengeni, drove him to the end of his tether. And the ineffectual defence minister responsible for Armscor has failed miserably to protect his assets."

ILANGA

Motives for King's Trust Questioned — Durban ILANGA in Zulu for 14-16 August in a page-4 editorial comments on Zulu King Zwelithini's announcement of the Peace and Development Trust to promote peace and development in KwaZulu/Natal, saying it does not doubt the king's "good intentions". However, there are indications that the king "does not see eye-to-eye" with KwaZulu/Natal's government. Is this trust perhaps not set up to "put funding solely into his hands so that he can compete with Dr. Frank Mdlalose's government, and be seen to be doing better at delivering services through his developmental programs in needy areas? It is this trust not intended to bring floods of funding into the area that will foment disagreement rather than promote cooperation?" "What we ask ourselves is, if his majesty needs to encourage peace and development, why does he not use the millions of rands in his government's coffers? When the same government provides the king's subjects with roads, schools, hospitals, clinics, and brings water and other essentials close to communities, does it not do all this in the name of the king?"

Mozambique

Frelimo Central Committee Communique on Session

MB1508123095 Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese
13 Aug 95 p 19

["Communique" issued by the Mozambican Frelimo Party Central Committee in Maputo on 24 July — published as an advertisement]

[FBIS Translated Text] 1. Introduction

The fifth Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party Central Committee session was held in Matola from 18 to 24 July.

The meeting was chaired by Frelimo Party Chairman Comrade Joaquim Alberto Chissano, who, in his opening address, outlined the general framework in which the session should be held.

Comrade Joaquim Chissano warmly saluted our party's militants and sympathizers for Frelimo's and its candidate's victory in the first general multiparty elections, in October 1994.

Likewise, Comrade Joaquim Chissano stated his great appreciation for the example of maturity and patriotism with which the Mozambican people took part in the elections.

During the opening session, the Central Committee observed a minute of silence in memory of Comrade Raul Jequecena, first secretary of the Sofala Provincial Committee, who died in March 1995.

The Central Committee session, the first to be held after the first general multiparty elections — in which Frelimo and its candidate won, was held in an atmosphere of great expectation on the part of both members and sympathizers, and society in general.

In fact, as promoter of transformations in society, the Frelimo Party has always known how to adapt itself at a given time to the demands posed by the changes of which it was the forerunner, always based on a profound analysis of the country's reality.

During the session, the Central Committee noted that the great pillars of the Frelimo Party's vitality have remained unshaken and have been further strengthened, namely internal unity of purpose, its role as a factor in national unity, its great representation, its permanent inspiration to the people, and the relentless struggle against divisive manifestations of a racial, regional, ethnic, and tribal nature.

There was a frank, direct, and constructive debate, which became a didactic experience in which we all

learned and grew; we came out strengthened for the challenges posed by history.

The fifth Central Committee session analyzed the country's political, economic, and social situation and the party's internal situation; it evaluated the activities carried out in 1994, and in particular it took stock of the election campaign; it debated issues related to internal elections for local party organs; it reviewed the party's program for the local government elections; and deliberated on the convening of the seventh congress.

II. On the Seventh Congress

In accordance with Article 23 of Statutes, the Central Committee decided to postpone the seventh congress until 1997. Meanwhile, the party must give priority to its program of action and the preparation of the 1996 local government elections.

III. On the Restructuring of the Party

The Central Committee decided to readjust the party apparatus so as to adapt it to the need for a greater intervention by the party in society, the demands for greater financial control, and the need for correct interaction with government and our representatives in the Assembly of the Republic.

Accordingly, the Central Committee appointed a task force led by a Political Commission member to submit restructuring proposals to that Central Committee organ within 60 days, also bearing in mind the need to rationalize the working force while upholding workers' rights, notably the right to employment.

With a view to ensuring the effective role of the party, the Central Committee recommended:

1. That senior party apparatus officials represented in Parliament should be relieved of their party posts. The importance of individual cases in both the party and Parliament is to be evaluated.
2. The creation of suitable mechanisms in the relationship between party and government so that government action corresponds all the time to the mandate conferred on it by the party program.
3. The permanent contact of government with the people and all of the country's socioeconomic development agents, by ensuring the creation of a strong and capable domestic entrepreneurial sector to back party and government efforts in removing the country from the prevailing situation of misery in which our people live.
4. The development of the party's entrepreneurial structure so that financial results are attained on a medium-term basis to make the party self-sufficient.

5. The need to ensure the payment of membership fees by all militants in line with existing directives.

6. The demand to adjust the party to the virtual permanent electoral system's activities, by reducing the need for a dual structure when elections are held, and by stressing voluntary work in meetings for electoral promotion and mobilization.

In the context of renovation and restructuring the Frelimo Party, the Central Committee elected Comrade Manuel Jorge Tome as secretary general.

The following comrades also were elected to the Central Committee Secretariat: Laurinda Kanji, Julio N'chola, Alcindo Cumba, Veronica Macamo, and Cadmiel Muthemba.

The Central Committee praised the militant qualities of outgoing Secretary General Feliciano Gundana ever since the days of the armed struggle for national liberation, as well as the role he played after independence. This made the Central Committee choose him as secretary general, a duty that he performed with rare dedication, spirit of militancy, and the will to serve the party's supreme interests.

Accordingly, the Central Committee praised the commitment, courage, dignity, and unselfish spirit with which he performed such a thorny task.

The Central Committee extends its salutations and praise to the other outgoing Secretariat members.

IV. On Society

1. Dual Administration

The Central Committee reaffirms the principle that no pretext based on purely party designs should be used to marginalize the people from the process of national reconstruction and access to health care and education in any part of the country. Based on that principle, the Central Committee recommends that the government mobilize all available means and urge the participation of MP's and social, civic, and religious organizations with a view to ensuring obedience to the law and the strengthening and widening of democracy in all corners of the country, thus creating a single administration wherever it is not in place.

2. Traditional Authority

The Central Committee acknowledged the urgent and delicate nature of traditional authority's participation in local government. The Central Committee recommended that the government, as part of the reorganization of the administrative system, carry out an in-depth analysis of that issue, bearing in mind the different traditional chiefs and the latter's lawful relationship with

the democratically elected bodies. Afterward, the Central Committee will analyze the situation for further action.

3. Cost of Living

The Central Committee noted with concern the worsening of the people's cost of living, and recommended that the government search for suitable solutions to halt it, namely the establishment of mechanisms to control profit margins.

The Central Committee acknowledges that only the country's economic development can lead to substantial changes in the prevailing situation. Accordingly, it calls on all party structures to mobilize the people to increase production.

The Central Committee instructed the government so that, in fulfilling its program, it continues to make efforts and adopts measures to quickly achieve the following results, among others:

- Easing the allocation of land and the issuing of the respective development title deeds;
- Purchasing and shipping of peasants' surplus production;
- Renovating or building rural shops;
- Renovating rural infrastructure, namely roads, water supply systems, hospitals, and schools;
- Resettling residents by either creating or improving installations where they are being settled, with emphasis on minesweeping programs and the improvement of security.

The Central Committee encourages entrepreneurs to invest in rural areas for the sake of more job creation and the supply of residents, thus contributing to the normalization of citizens' lives.

4. Crime

The Central Committee analyzed the prevailing crime situation and instructed the government to continue the reorganization of the police as part of a permanent fight against corruption, the development of a system to strictly control and discipline their members, while paying particular attention to the improvement of living conditions for law enforcement agents.

5. The Accord With South African Farmers

The Central Committee analyzed the evolution of negotiations between Mozambican and South African delegations with a view to establishing an investment program in Mozambique, particularly agricultural development.

Acknowledging the merit of the government's initiative, the Central Committee instructed the government to continue negotiations, while upholding the interests of local residents, on the correct transfer of "know-how" [preceding two words in English], the integration of Mozambican farmers, and strict compliance with the existing Land Law.

V. The 1994 Electoral Campaign

The session analyzed the various phases of the 1994 electoral campaign and saluted the unconditional support of the people during specific situations of intimidation.

The session analyzed specific cases of lack of coordination, namely in the drafting of lists of candidates for local constituencies. The Central Committee was adequately briefed and instructed on the mechanisms to be established in future elections as part of a permanent training and learning process.

The Central Committee saluted the people for their support, and reiterated its commitment to upholding its program for a better future.

The Central Committee saluted the Central Electoral Office and all militants and sympathizers involved in the 1994 electoral campaign, and called on them to keep the same spirit with a view to winning the 1996 local government elections.

The Central Committee paid special tribute to Comrade Chairman Joaquim Alberto Chissano for his incommensurable personal effort during the electoral campaign. He was our main mobilizer and the catalyst of our people's wishes, encouraging them throughout the campaign.

VI. Local Government Elections

The Central Committee analyzed the problems posed by the local government elections, and empowered the government to continue taking appropriate action to hold them in 1996 in terms of Law No. 3 of 1994.

The Central Committee analyzed the possibility of holding elections throughout the country, but recommended that they should be held in the context of a gradual process of restructuring the country's administrative system, by concurrently training the human resources involved in the process.

VII. Restructuring of the State's Entrepreneurial Sector

The Central Committee analyzed with concern the manner in which the process of restructuring the state's entrepreneurial sector is taking place, namely its privatization. It recommended to the government the need to uphold strategic national interests, to ensure that priva-

tizations are feasible, to protect workers' interests, and to see to it that a large number of Mozambican businessmen play a leading role to ensure the creation of an important Mozambican entrepreneurial sector of the economy.

The Central Committee also recommended that production contracts be signed as part of the privatization program to prevent the subsequent closure of companies and unemployment.

VIII. Relations With the International Community

The Central Committee saluted the international community's support in consolidating peace and establishing the country's multiparty democratic institutions, as well as its assistance in the economic recovery process. The varied support that has been given and the acknowledgment of the party's commitment to fulfilling those goals suggest that expectations about permanent international community assistance for the party's program should be entertained.

In view of the country's economic situation and in accordance with the goals outlined in the government's program, the Central Committee empowered the government to develop existing relations.

Likewise, the Central Committee recommended that the government conduct an international mobilization campaign for additional and alternative resources in the event of delays in the allocation of pledged assistance so as not to endanger the execution of the party's program. The continuing search for broader relations with other countries and institutions must be a permanent concern in the mobilization of additional investment and aid so as to create a wider support base.

The Frelimo Party Central Committee members were pleased with the far-reaching political results achieved during the fifth session. By always taking Mozambique's interests to heart, the Central Committee members gave the best of their knowledge and ability to achieve the best results during this session.

The Frelimo Party Central Committee stated its appreciation to the youths for their salutations and encouragement to Central Committee members, as well as their financial support to this session.

The party's Central Committee also stated its gratitude to Matola and Maputo residents for the material contributions to the fifth Central Committee session.

The Central Committee urged all our people, particularly our militants and sympathizers, to take part in the country's economic recovery, the consolidation of peace, the deepening of democracy, and the strengthening of national unity and reconciliation.

For a better future.

The struggle continues.

[Issued] Maputo, 24 July 1995

Renamo's Dhlakama Urges Greater Opposition Role

*MB1708163195 Maputo Radio Maputo in English
1100 GMT 17 Aug 95*

[From the "Outlook Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The leader of Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] Party, Afonso Dhlakama, has said his party demands that the government consults with opposition before deciding on such issues as possible Mozambican membership of the Commonwealth, the local election law, and the planned agreement whereby South African farmers will invest in the country's agriculture, as we hear in this report:

During the implementation of the 1992 peace agreement, all significant issues had to be negotiated between the government and Renamo as the full signatories to the accord. Mr. Dhlakama wants such negotiations to continue, despite the fact that Renamo lost the October 1994 elections.

A lengthy communique issued by the Renamo Press Office on Wednesday states that Mr. Dhlakama raised his demands for further consultations at his meeting with President Joaquim Chissano last Saturday. According to this communique, Mr. Dhlakama told Chissano that a decision on joining the Commonwealth cannot be taken merely by Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] and by the head of state. Before taking any decision, Frelimo must first consult all the forces of the opposition who are the legitimate representatives of the people. Mr. Dhlakama is quoted as saying that the case must go parliament to be debated by the representatives of the people. If the people say yes in the debate, then we can join the Commonwealth. This procedure would mark a departure from normal practice. As Foreign Minister Leonardo Simao explained last week, the government has the power to sign international treaties and conventions and to join international organizations. Such decisions may later be put before Parliament for ratification.

According to the Mozambique News Agency [AIM], demanding that matters of this nature should go to Parliament first looks like a Renamo tactic to paralyze the Mozambican diplomacy. Parliament only meets in normal sessions 90 days a year but Mozambique has to have a foreign policy all year round. Mr. Dhlakama also forgot that the Mozambican Parliament, including the vast majority of Renamo deputies, has already

voted in favor of the government's five-year program. The program's section on foreign policy states that the government will expand external relationship by forging new relations of friendship and cooperation and will deepen Mozambique's relations with international organizations. The government can doubtless argue that joining the Commonwealth was merely putting this [words indistinct] by Parliament into practice.

As for the South African farmers, Mr. Dhlakama claimed that 2,000 of them are planning to settle in Mozambique. He said that the matter deserves popular consultation because its probable consequences will affect the lives of the people. He did not say what form these popular consultations should take and whether Renamo was thinking of a referendum.

Renamo leader then changed his tactics and suggested to President Chissano that instead of just inviting South Africans, the government should launch an international tender in which various businessmen — Portuguese, Italians, Americans, British, Zimbabweans, French, etc. — would compete on a footing of equality. Afterward, a study would be made to decide on the best use for the land now being offered to South Africans.

On next year's local elections, Mr. Dhlakama asked President Chissano to ensure that the draft local elections law be discussed by the opposition before it goes to Parliament. On this issue, according to the Renamo release, Mr. Chissano was inclined to compromise. He said that he would instruct the Ministry of State Administration to initiate contacts with the parliamentary opposition, Renamo, and the Democratic Union coalition to discuss the municipal elections.

Mr. Dhlakama also attacked the dynamizing groups, the lowest rank of the current local administrative structure, alleging that in reality they were Frelimo political bodies. He claimed that in distributing food aid, the dynamizing groups discriminate against those who are not Frelimo members or supporters. But in fact, the distribution of food aid is not in the hands of the dynamizing groups. This is usually the work of nongovernmental organizations, such as the Mozambican Red Cross or the United States-based charity, World Vision. The dynamizing groups don't understand administrative functions, he claimed. With all this confusion, there is no administration at all at the grassroots.

Mr. Dhlakama repeated the familiar Renamo claim that the police only serves the interests of Frelimo. He complained that the government is recruiting and training more policemen without consulting the opposition. He claimed that the new recruits were former commandos of the Frelimo army. He was particularly annoyed by the stationing of a militarized police unit at Moamba, on the

Maputo-South Africa road. This is not a police unit. It is a parallel Frelimo army, the communique quotes Mr. Dhlakama as saying. It beats, kills, and mistreats the population. In fact, while some abuses committed by members of this unit have been reported in the Mozambican press, it was also being praised for reducing the level of highway robberies on the road to South Africa.

Mr. Dhlakama also told President Chissano that Zimbabwean fishermen are operating on Cahora Bassa Lake in the western province of Tete on the basis of licenses issued not by the relevant fisheries authorities but by the Mozambican Embassy in Harare. Renamo claimed that Mr. Chissano has promised to look into this.

Mr. Dhlakama objected to the planned sale of natural gas to South Africa. There is a project to build a pipeline to pump the gas south. Mr. Dhlakama, however, demanded that the gas should be processed in Mozambique. He did not suggest where the money for such a processing plant might come from. Ironically, domestic processing of the gas with Soviet assistance was precisely what the Mozambican Government had in mind in the 10-year plan drawn up in 1981. But the war waged by Renamo made this completely impossible. Furthermore, studies for building the pipeline are included in the government's five-year program approved by Parliament. The government does not intend to export all the gas. Some of it will be used to generate electricity for the cities of Inhambane and Maxixe.

Perhaps the most extraordinary of Mr. Dhlakama's complaints came at the end of the communique. He demanded that the Moatize's coal mine in Tete should be urgently exploited since it has great potential for creating jobs and generating wealth. Currently, the mines are just (?picking) over, selling a little coal in Malawi and Zimbabwe. They are unable to export significant quantities because the railway to the port of Beira has been out of operation for over a decade. Mr. Dhlakama claimed that the railway could be repaired if Mozambique would accept an offer of cooperation from Taiwan. He said that the government turned this offer down just because some Frelimo leaders don't want to wound their old comrades of Communist China. What Mr. Dhlakama did not mention is that the railway does not function because it was systematically sabotaged by Renamo. Kilometer after kilometer of track in the central province of Sofala has been ripped up. The [words indistinct] in 1986 when Renamo blew up

two [words indistinct] of the railway bridge over the Zambezi River.

Chissano Responds to Dhlakama's Concerns

MB1708200595 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 17 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] [Announcer] Mozambican head of state Joaquim Chissano began a visit to Zambezia Province this afternoon, after concluding a visit to Nampula Province. At a news conference before leaving the province, President Chissano referred to, among other things, the arrival of South African farmers, and particularly to doubts presented by Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama.

[Begin Chissano recording] The Renamo leader informed me of his concerns. It is normal for people to have doubts and fear the unknown. We think, however, following a study to which Mr. Dhlakama has not yet had access, that we have guarantees about the work that we shall carry out jointly. Let me say that both sides have guarantees, because the Boers too need guarantees. People will only begin to believe it is a good project for the Mozambican people once it gets started. [end recording]

[Announcer] The Mozambican head of state also referred to Mozambique's membership to the Islamic Council and the Commonwealth.

[Begin Chissano recording] We have always tried to broaden our international contacts. For example, we have joined the Islamic Council. There are a number of beneficial Islamic institutions. Through contacts, we can exchange views and understand each other better. Our people are able to establish contacts. For example, during Islamic Council meetings we have the opportunity to brief many Arab countries on the economic situation in Mozambique. Thus, many investors will begin to show interest in our country. There is cooperation and trade. We are not just chasing donations or loans from those countries.

The same is the case with the Commonwealth. We are not participating in Commonwealth just so that England, for example, will give us more money. We can have more contacts with Commonwealth countries. They will have a better understanding of our country. The benefits come in different forms. [end recording]

Benin**Presidency Condemns 'Anachronistic' Sao Tome Coup**

*AB1708182195 Paris AFP in French
1023 GMT 17 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Cotonou, 17 Aug (AFP) — Benin has condemned the "anachronistic coup" staged in Sao Tome and Principe on 15 August by a group of soldiers and is calling for the "restoration of Constitutional law and order."

In a communique issued last night in Cotonou, the presidency of the Republic of Benin deplored the coup, which "is a stop thrust to the strengthening of democracy."

Nigeria**ECOWAS' Rawlings, Abacha Discuss Liberian Crisis**

*AB1708221395 Lagos NTA Television Network
in English 2000 GMT 17 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The search for a peaceful resolution of the Liberian crisis shifted to Abuja today where ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] chairman, President Jerry Rawlings of

Ghana, held talks with the head of state, General Sani Abacha. Correspondent, Chris Ngu, has the details:

[Begin recording] [Ngu] (?The meeting between) the ECOWAS chairman, Jerry Rawlings and Gen. Abacha was rather timely, coming just before the ministerial council meeting of the Committee of Nine on Liberia which will be held in Abuja tomorrow. The two heads of state and officials from their Foreign Affairs Ministry met for about five and half hours. The ECOWAS chairman, in an interview with State House correspondents, described today's meeting as a possible final meeting on Liberia. He said more on the outcome of his meeting with Gen. Abacha.

[Rawlings] We were all expressing anxiety, about the excessive time that has been spent on the Liberian issue and we are hoping that we will finally find solution this time because with the healthier climate that has been established over the last few weeks and months, I believe something more productive would come out of this Abuja meeting which a good number of us are hoping will be the final meeting.

[Ngu] The ECOWAS chairman left Abuja shortly after the meeting for home. [end recording] [video shows Rawlings in audience with Abacha, speaking to correspondents]

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